

## Peter in The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe

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## 「ライオンと魔女」に於けるピーターの役割

Peter in *The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe*

水 谷 一 郎

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### I Introduction

*The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe*<sup>1)</sup> is a story of magic adventure by C. S. Lewis, who was well-known as the distinguished Oxford literary scholar and critic, the highly acclaimed author of science fiction and children's literature and the popular writer and broadcaster about Christianity. This story was the first of the seven books called "The Chronicles of Narnia". The seven books in the series are *The Lion, the Witch and The Wardrobe* (1950); *Prince Caspian*, (1951); *The Voyage of the Dawn Treader*, (1952); *The Silver Chair*, (1953); *The Horse and His Boy*, (1954); *The Magician's Nephew*, (1955); *The Last Battle*, (1956). From 1950, he published one Narnia book each year. The last of them (*The Last Battle*) won the Carnegie Medal as the best book for children in 1956.

*The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe* is important in the series because the four children who appear in the rest of the books are first introduced and become kings and queens in Narnia. It is said that, through the salvation of Edmund and Narnia by the death and resurrection of Aslan, this book depicted the nitty-gritty of Christian faith, the salvation of mankind by the death and the resurrection of Christ.<sup>2)</sup>

In this study, however, Peter, one of the main characters was taken up to see what the author of the book intended to say through him. To a schoolgirl in America, who had written to request advice on writing, C. S. Lewis told her to "Take great pains to be clear. Remember that though you start by knowing what you mean, the reader doesn't, and a single ill-chosen word may lead him to a total misunderstanding... Be sure you know the meaning (or meanings) of every word you use."<sup>3)</sup> C. S. Lewis must have been very careful about naming the characters in the book such as Peter, Susan, Edmund, Lucy, Aslan, Mr Tumnus, etc. Among these names, Peter was taken up for discussion in this paper.

Before entering into the discussion of Peter, the summary of *The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe* might be necessary.

## II Summary of the Story

Four sibling children, Peter, Susan, Edmund and Lucy were sent away from London to the country where they lived in a large house with a kind old professor in order to avoid the air raids during World War II. They explored the strange house and found a giant wardrobe in an empty room. The wardrobe was an entrance to the land of Narnia, where it was always winter (but never Christmas). It was a land of talking animals and trees. At first only Lucy went into Narnia and met Mr Tumnus, the faun. He invited Lucy to tea in his house and told her about the White Witch and the good old tales. But when she returned from Narnia, no one believed her story.

A few days later while the children were playing hide-and-seek, Lucy again went into Narnia, followed by Edmund. Lucy went to see Mr Tumnus while Edmund got lost and met the White Witch. Edmund told her of Lucy's adventures with the faun, and about the other brother and sister who had not yet found the way through the wardrobe. The White Witch fooled him and made Edmund promise to bring the other three to her by giving Edmund delicious but magical Turkish Delight. Lucy and Edmund met before they came back to the house. Edmund denied having been to Narnia and told the others that Lucy and Edmund made up the story of Narnia. Worried about Lucy, Peter and Susan consulted the old professor. He told them that Lucy could only either be mad, lying, or telling the truth. Since they had always known Lucy to be truthful and she, apart from the story about Narnia, did not look mad, the only logical conclusion was to assume that she was telling the truth. He even suggested that there might be a door in his house that would lead to some other world, and the other world had a separate time of its own; so that however long one stayed there it would never take up any time.

After this the four children by chance walked into Narnia through the wardrobe. They found that Mr Tumnus's house was destroyed. They somehow were invited to Mr and Mrs Beaver's house and learned that the true ruler of Narnia is Aslan, the lion, and that Aslan would return to rescue Narnia from its eternal winter. Edmund, however, betrayed his siblings and went to the White Witch. The Witch knew the prophesy that Narnia would return to its true form when two human boys and two human girls sit on the four thrones at the castle of Cair Paravel, then the White Witch's reign as well as her life would be over. Aslan came to Narnia and Edmund repented that he was in the wrong, but Edmund could not be saved from the hands of the White Witch except through Aslan's sacrifice of death to the White Witch. Before going to the hands of the White Witch, Aslan appointed Peter leader of the army of Narnians. The Witch killed Aslan at the

Stone Table, but Aslan resurrected from the dead. Peter's army, along with Aslan's army of Narnians who were saved from the Witch's castle, defeated the White Witch and her followers in battle. Narnia was saved. The siblings were appointed the Kings and Queens of Narnia.

The four reigned in peace. They grew up to be wise and great and were revered by their people and were called King Peter the Magnificent, Queen Susan the Gentle, King Edmund the Just, and Queen Lucy the Valiant. One day while hunting the White Stag, they came to a forest with an old lamppost. They entered the thicket beyond it and found themselves tumbling out of the wardrobe in the old professor's house, where they were kids once again, gone for only a short while. The professor seemed to understand what they explained about Narnia, and reminded them that "Once a King in Narnia, always a King!"<sup>4)</sup> and that they would get back to Narnia someday, but not by the same route and not when they are looking for it.

### III Peter in the New Testament

The name "Peter" to most Christians might be associated with St. Peter when they think of Christianity. Bearing in mind the image and the role of St. Peter, C. S. Lewis must have written to vaguely convey the atmosphere of Christianity to youngsters and the young at heart.

Peter Milward tells us about the meaning of the name "Peter" in his book *Christian Names*:<sup>5)</sup>

The name of Peter (from the Greek petros for rock) was that given by Christ to Simon Peter, in view of his confession of faith, "You are Christ, the son of the living God" (Matt. xvi). Thus Peter was made the rock on which the Church was to be built, the vicar of Christ on earth; and he was subsequently made the shepherd to Christ's flock. From being a fisherman, he appears as the natural spokesman for the disciples of Christ; and after having denied his Master in the passion, he was the first to proclaim him to the world, as we read in Acts. From Jerusalem he made his headquarters first in Antioch, then in Rome, where he was martyred with St. Paul in 57 under the emperor Nero, by being crucified head downwards. He is depicted in Christian art holding the keys of the kingdom. Over his tomb on the Vatican hill was raised the great basilica of St. Peter's (or San Pietro).

Following is the citation from Matthew 16. 16-19, which seems to be indispensable to understand the role of St. Peter.

16 And Simon Peter replied, "You are the Christ, the Son of the living God,"  
 17 And Jesus answered him, "Blessed are you, Simon Bar-Jona! For flesh and  
 blood has not revealed this to you, but my Father who is in heaven. 18 And I tell  
 you, you are Peter, and on this rock I will build my church; and the powers of death  
 shall not prevail against it. 19 And I will give you the keys of the kingdom of  
 heaven: and whatever you bind on earth shall be bound in heaven, and whatever  
 you loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven.<sup>6)</sup>

Thus St. Peter was the successor of Jesus Christ, leader of the church, representative of all the Christians, and also a spiritual guardian for the Christians as Christ is Good Shepherd. Pope John Paul II, is the 265th Pope starting from St. Peter (32-67), the first Pope.

#### IV Peter in *The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe*

##### 1. Explanation of the Table of Categorized List of Peter's Utterances

Using the Table 1-1, 1-2, 1-3 on the back of this paper, let us try to grope for his personality. All of Peter's utterances in this story were picked up to make a table of Peter's Utterances as is seen on the back of this paper. There were 83 utterances in total and were sorted into 13 categories, some are very long like the third one in category 7, and some very short like No. 10 in category 6. The most frequently used form of utterances were the utterances of opinion (21 utterances), then those of question (19 utterances), and thirdly the utterances of suggestion (11 utterances).

Let's go over each category in the table 1-1, 1-2, and 1-3.

In category 1 (decision), No. 1 and No. 2 show that Peter decides the course of action while No. 3 is more or less the utterance of persuasion.

In category 2 (suggestion), from No. 1 to No. 5, Peter suggested to the rest of the children what to do. By No. 6, Peter desperately suggested the ways to save the Faun. No. 7 shows that Peter felt upset, but out of responsibility as the eldest sibling, Peter proposed various ideas for Edmund's rescue. No. 8 is to make Mrs Beaver hurry and start. By No. 9 Peter suggested to Aslan they find a safer camping site. No. 10 and No. 11 are Peter's suggestions for the hunting of the White Stag.

In category 3, No. 1 and No. 4 are personal orders given to Lucy and Edmund respectively. No. 2 and No. 3 are more or less the same in meaning and directed to the other three children.

In category 4, No. 1 and No. 2 are Peter's idea of the house, and his utterances foreshadow that the house is splendid and anything is possible. No. 3 tells us that Peter

was the leader of the children, but that Lucy was going to do something different. No. 4 and No. 5 show that Peter was playing the role of an understanding big brother. No. 6, No. 7, and No. 8 are the attacking words against Edmund who had been jeering at Lucy.

Peter was caring for Lucy who was the youngest and weak. No. 9 is Peter's opinion. He did not know what to do with Lucy, so he proposed to Susan that they consult the professor. No. 10 and No. 12 are what Peter said to the professor using common sense, which seemed to be successful in convincing him. No. 13 shows that Peter had a moral code that one cannot use someone else's things without permission. No. 14 is Peter's way of showing his excitement of exploring Narnia. No. 15 and No. 16 show Peter's anger toward Edmund for his lying about Narnia. No. 17 shows that he knew friends from foes. No. 18 is the reply to Edmund who thought Mr Tumnus would be an enemy. No. 19 and No. 20 are utterances when Peter found a beaver. No. 21 shows Peter's belief in Aslan.

In category 5, No. 1 and No. 2 are the utterances which wonder about Lucy and the wardrobe. No. 3 and No. 4 are the explanation about the circumstances around Peter. No. 5 and No. 6 are what Peter said when he recognized the hiding animal. No. 7 tells about the strange existence of a lantern in the thick clustered trees.

In category 6, the utterances were divided into two, ones for seeking information (1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18) and the others for confirmation (2, 4, 5, 13, 19).

In category 7, Peter showed his bravery and honesty in the utterance No. 1. No. 2 is the utterance that came from Peter's conscience. No. 3 might not be suitable here. Peter tried to explain to Aslan how brave Edmund was.

In category 8, No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 are replies to the question asked by Mr Beaver. No. 4 was made when Peter was called by Father Christmas.

Category 9 has only one utterance which was made when Peter met Aslan for the first time. Peter was very hesitant and awed by Aslan.

Category 10 has two expressions of wishes. No. 1 was made when Peter wished to know the whereabouts of Edmund. No. 2 was the expression of the anticipation to see Aslan.

Peter used the expression No. 1 in category 11, when he heard Edmund had asked if the Witch could turn Aslan into stone. The utterance No. 2 was made when he realized that he was lost by following the robin. The expression No. 3 was uttered on their way to the Stone Table.

Two of the expressions of hesitation were uttered when the children and Mr and Mrs Beaver met Aslan for the first time. They were hesitant and overwhelmed by Aslan in awe.

Both utterances in category 13 indicate that Peter agreed with the person he was talking with.

## 2. Peter's Role in This Story

Out of Peter's 83 utterances in this book, 53 utterances fall in one fourth of this book. At the beginning of this book, Peter's role is very important for the children in the story. He was the one who planned what to do. He controlled the children's actions. In general, we can say Peter expressed himself freely, gave orders, proposed what to do, lead the way until the children got to know Mr Beaver on page 64, which is nearly one third of the total 163 pages.

In other words, Peter had strong leadership. Moreover, he took good care of Lucy as he was the eldest of the four siblings. He was patient in listening to her story of Narnia. He admitted his mistake promptly when he knew there really was a land Lucy had been talking about.

After he received the present of a shield and a sword from Father Christmas, Peter began to change. Little by little, he changed into a worrier, the knight and lastly High King of Narnia. By Peter's behaviors and utterances, the author prepared some qualities convincing enough for the reader to accept that Peter should be worthy of becoming a king. Peter showed excellent leadership such as to lead people, to give a command, to guide others in action, etc. Peter was the representative of the four siblings, and consulted the professor about Lucy, responded to Mr Beaver's question, and spoke to Aslan first.

Showing the land of Narnia to Peter, Aslan says, 'That, O Man, is Cair Paravel of the four thrones, in one of which you must sit as King. I show it to you because you are the first-born and you will be High King over all the rest.'<sup>7)</sup> Peter was meant to be High King of Narnia, the heir of Aslan.

Not only Peter but also the three other children were actually called into Narnia to fulfill the old prophesy as Mr Beaver says, 'Down at Cair Paravel...there are four thrones and it's a saying in Narnia time out of mind that when two Sons of Adam and two Daughters of Eve sit in those four thrones, then it will be the end not only of the White Witch's reign but of her life'<sup>8)</sup>.

## V Conclusion

C. S. Lewis tried to show how Peter was fitted for kingship of Narnia. Peter had excellent leadership, responsibility as the eldest sibling, honesty, sympathy, consideration for the weak, and bravery. Aslan chose him to be High King of Narnia, just like Jesus chose Simon Peter as his heir.

By picking up all the utterances by Peter, we could know the authors intention. Peter was the translator of the story. Through his action, the reader gets in touch with the professor and his mysterious talk. The vague frame of the story at the beginning is explained through Peter, and the reader is more attracted by the story. So the author made Peter ask many questions, speak words for action, and tell his ideas.

By making the list of Peter's utterances, Peter's role in the story became clearer. Peter's utterances are usually short and clear in meaning.

Further studies concerning characters of Narnian books are still needed. C. S. Lewis was very careful in choosing words to express his ideas. To understand the characters of Narnia is another way of enjoying the Chronicles of Narnia.

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- 3) Lewis, C. S., "From Letters of C. S. Lewis." In Lyle W. Dirsett (Ed.), *The Essential C. S. Lewis*. New York: Macmillan, 1988, pp.522-523.
- 4) *The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe*, p.170.
- 5) Milward, Peter., *Christian Names*, Tokyo: Kokusedo, 1991, pp.44-45.
- 6) "The Gospel According to Matthew," *The Holy Bible*, London: Collins, 1952, p.17.
- 7) *The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe*, p.119.
- 8) Ibid., p.77.



Table 1-1 Categorized List of Peter's Utterances in *The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe*

category	Peter's Utterance	page
1. decision	1. 'Not for me,' said Peter; 'I'm going to explore in the house.'	11
	2. 'That's what I feel too,' said Peter. 'I'm worried about having no food with us. I'd vote for going back and getting something from the larder, only there doesn't seem to be any certainty of getting into this country again when once you've got out of it. I think we'll have to go on.'	58
	3. 'All the same,' said Peter in a rather choking sort of voice, 'we'll still have to go and look for him. He is our brother after all, even if he is rather a little beast. And he's only a kid.'	80
2. suggestion	1. 'It's an owl,' said Peter. 'This is going to be a wonderful place for birds. I shall go to bed now. I say, let's go and explore tomorrow. You might find anything in a place like this. Did you see those mountains as we came along? And the woods? There might be eagles. There might be stags. There'll be hawks.'	10
	2. 'I think Lu ought to be the leader,' said Peter; 'goodness knows she deserves it. Where will you take us, Lu?'	55
	3. 'Yes, I think there is,' answered Peter, 'but I can't read it in this light. Let's get out into the open air.'	56
	4. 'Well, we might as well try it,' answered Peter.	59
	5. 'Come on,' said Peter, 'let's give it a try. All keep close together. We ought to be a match for one beaver if it turns out to be an enemy.'	63
	6. 'Couldn't we have some stratagem?' said Peter. 'I mean couldn't we dress up as something, or pretend to be oh, pedlars or anything-or watch till she was gone out-or-oh, hang it all, there must be some way. This Faun saved my sister at his own risk, Mr Berver. We can't just leave him to be-to be-to have that done to him.'	74
	7. 'We'd better divide into four search parties,' said Peter, 'and all go in different directions. Whoever finds him must come back here at once and-'	79
	8. 'But don't we want as big a start as we can possibly get,' said Peter, 'if we're to reach the Stone Table before her?'	93
	9. But Peter said, 'Wouldn't it be better to camp on the far side-for fear she should try a night attack or anything?'	133
	10. Then said King Peter (for they talked in quite a different style now, having been Kings and Queens for so long), 'Fair Consorts, let us now alight from our horses and follow this beast into the thicket; for in all my days I never hunted a nobler quarry.'	167
	11. 'Madam,' said Kind Peter, 'therein I pray thee to have me excused. For never since we four were Kings and Queens in Narnia have we set our hands to any high matter, as battles, quests, feats of arms, acts of justice, and the like, and then given over; but always what we have taken in hand, the same we have achieved.'	169
3. order	1. 'Come, Lu,' said Peter, 'that's going a bit far. You've had your joke. Hadn't you better drop it now?'	28
	2. 'Sharp's the word,' said Peter, and all four made off through the door at the far end of the room.	51
	3. 'Quick!' said Peter, 'there's nowhere else,' and flung open the wardrobe.	52
	4. 'Shut up-you!' said Peter, who was still very angry with Edmund.	58
4. opinion /assertion /accusation	1. 'We've fallen on our feet and no mistake,' said Peter. 'This is going to be perfectly splendid. That old chap will let us do anything we like.'	9
	2. 'No there won't,' said Peter. 'I tell you this is the sort of house where no one's going to mind what we do. Anyway, they won't hear us. It's about ten minutes' walk from here down to that dining-room, and any amount of stairs and passages in between.'	10
	3. 'Nothing there!' said Peter, and they all trooped out again—all except Lucy.	11
	4. 'So you've been hiding, have you?' said Peter. 'Poor old Lu, hiding and nobody noticed! You'll have to hide longer than that if you want people to start looking for you.'	27
	5. 'A jolly good hoax, Lu,' he said as he came out again; 'you have really taken us in, I must admit. We half believed you.'	28

Note: The numerals on the right hand side of the table show the page where the utterance on the left is shown in *The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe*.

Table 1–2 Categorized List of Peter's Utterances in *The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe*

category	Peter's Utterance	page
4. opinion /assertion /accusation	6. 'Look here,' said Peter, turning on him savagely, 'shut up! You've been perfectly beastly to Lu ever since she started this nonsense about the wardrobe, and now you go playing games with her about it and setting her off again. I believe you did it simply out of spite.'	45
	7. 'Of course it's all nonsense,' said Peter, 'that's just the point. Lu was perfectly all right when we left home, but since we've been down here she seems to be either going queer in the head or else turning into a most frightful liar. But whichever it is, what good do you think you'll do by jeering and nagging at her one day and encouraging her the next?'	45
	8. 'You didn't think anything at all,' said Peter; 'it's just spite. You've always liked being beastly to anyone smaller than yourself; we've seen that at school before now.'	45
	9. 'He'll write to Father if he thinks there is really something wrong with Lu,' said Peter; 'it's getting beyond us.'	46
	10. 'That's just the funny thing about it, sir,' said Peter. 'Up till now, I'd have said Lucy every time.'	47
	11. 'Well, sir, if things are real, they're there all the time.'	48
	12. 'By Jove, you're right,' said Peter, 'and look there-and there. It's trees all round. And this wet stuff is snow. Why, I do believe we've got into Lucy's wood after all.'	53
	13. 'They're not ours,' said Peter doubtfully.	54
	14. 'This is going to be exciting enough without pretending,' said Peter, as he began leading the way forward into the forest.	54
	15. Peter whistled. 'So you really were here,' he said, 'that time Lu said she'd met you in here-and you made out she was telling lies.'	55
	16. There was a dead silence. 'Well, of all poisonous little beasts-' said Peter, and shrugged his shoulders and said no more.	55
	17. 'That's a nasty idea. Still-a robin, you know. They're good birds in all the stories I've ever read. I'm sure a robin wouldn't be on the wrong side.'	59
	18. 'The Faun saved Lucy.'	60
	19. 'Whatever it is,' said Peter, 'it's dodging us. It's something that doesn't want to be seen.'	61
	20. 'I know what it is,' said Peter, 'it's a beaver. I saw the tail.'	62
	21. 'It'll be all right,' whispered Peter in reply. 'He wouldn't send them if it weren't'.	127
5. explanation	1. 'That's just the funny thing about it, sir,' said Peter. 'Up till now, I'd have said Lucy every time.'	47
	2. 'Well, for one thing,' said Peter, 'if it was real why doesn't everyone find this country every time they go to the wardrobe? I mean, there was nothing there when we looked; even Lucy didn't pretend there was.'	48
	3. 'There's something sticking into my back,' said Peter.	53
	4. 'Now that you mention it, it is cold,' said Peter, 'and hang it all, it's wet too. What's the matter with this place? I'm sitting on something wet. It's getting wetter every minute.'	53
	5. 'I saw it that time too,' said Peter. 'It's still there. It's just gone behind that big tree.'	61
	6. 'Not meaning to be rude, Mr Beaver,' added Peter, 'but you see, we're strangers.'	64
	7. 'By the Lion's Mane, a strange device,' said Kind Peter, 'to set a lantern here where the trees cluster so thick about it and so high above it that if it were lit it should give light to no man.'	168
6. question	1. 'What do you mean, Lu?' asked Peter.	27
	2. 'She's not being silly at all,' said Peter, 'she's just making up a story for fun, aren't you, Lu? And why shouldn't she?'	27
	3. 'What's all this about, Ed?' said Peter.	44
	4. 'But how could it be true, sir?' said Peter.	48
	5. 'But do you really mean, sir,' said Peter, 'that there could be other worlds-all over the place, just round the corner-like that?'	49
	6. 'What is this?' said Peter, stooping down. He had just noticed a piece of paper which had been nailed through the carpet to the floor.	56

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Table 1-3 Categorized List of Peter's Utterances in *The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe*

category	Peter's Utterance	page
6. question	7. 'Who is this Queen, Lu?' said Peter. 'Do you know anything about her?'	57
	8. 'What is it?' asked Peter.	59
	9. 'What?' said Peter, lowering his voice to a whisper.	59
	10. 'What?' said Peter.	61
	11. 'I know,' said Peter. 'The question is, are we to go to it or not? What do you think, Lu?'	62
	12. 'Why, who are you afraid of?' said Peter. 'There's no one here but ourselves.'	64
	13. 'That's what I don't understand, Mr Beaver,' said Peter, 'I mean isn't the Witch herself human?'	76
	14. 'What's that to do with it?' asked Peter.	77
	15. 'What on earth are we to do, Mr Beaver?' said Peter.	78
	16. 'But will he know the way?' said Peter.	79
	17. 'Wherever is this?' said Peter's voice, sounding tired and pale in the darkness.	96
	18. 'What do you mean, Mr Beaver?' panted Peter as they all scrambled up the steep bank of the valley together.	98
	19. 'But you will be there yourself, Aslan.'	133
7. apology /excuse	1. Peter turned it once to Lucy. 'I apologize for not believing you,' he said, 'I'm sorry. Will you shake hands?'	54
	2. And then something made Peter say, 'That was partly my fault, Aslan. I was angry with him and I think that helped him to go wrong.'	117
	3. 'It was all Edmund's doing, Aslan,' Peter was saying. 'We'd have been beaten if it hadn't been for him. The Witch was turning our troops into stone right and left. But nothing would stop him. He fought his way through three ogres to where she was just turning one of your leopards into a statue. And when he reached her he had sense to bring his sword smashing down on her wand instead of trying to go for her directly and simply getting made a statue himself for his pains. That was the mistake all the rest were making. Once her wand was broken we began to have some change-if we hadn't lost so many already. He was terribly wounded. We must go and see him.'	162
8. reply	1. 'Do?' said Peter, 'why, go and explore the wood, of course.'	54
	2. 'We're some of them,' said Peter.	64
	3. 'Why, to look for Edmund, of course.'	79
	4. 'I don't remember his being here when we were talking about Aslan-' began Peter, but Lucy interrupted him.	81
	5. 'Here, sir,' said Peter.	99
9. greeting	1. He drew his sword and raised it to the salute and hastily saying to the others 'Come on. Pull yourselves together,' he advanced to the Lion and said, 'We have come-Aslan.'	117
10. wish	1. 'If only we knew where the poor chap was imprisoned,' said Peter.	58
	2. 'I'm longing to see him,' said Peter, 'even if I do feel frightened when it comes to the point.'	75
11. exclamation	1. 'So he did, by Jove,' said Peter; 'just the sort of thing he would say, too.'	81
	2. 'Great Scott!' said Peter, 'I hadn't thought of that.'	60
	3. 'By gum!' whispered Peter to Susan, 'the sea!'	114
12. hesitation	1. 'No,' whispered Peter, 'you first.'	117
	2. 'Susan,' whispered Peter, 'what about you? Ladies first.'	117
13. agreement	1. 'I never thought of that, Su,' said Peter. 'Of course, now you put it that way, I see. No one could say you had bagged a coat as long as you leave it in the wardrobe where you found it. And I suppose this whole country is in the wardrobe.'	54
	2. 'And in mine fair brother,' said King Peter.	169

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